The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,578. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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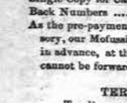
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(With immediate dispatch.)

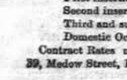


THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARRACHAN, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA.

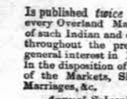
With immediate despatch.



THE fine clipper ship "SIROCCO," has splendid accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain ROY, on board or to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

FOR BORDEAUX DIRECT.



THE fine French ship ZODIAQUE, Captain GENDRON, will have quick despatch and has fine accommodations for passengers.

For passage apply to Captain GENDRON at DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

DIVING APPARATUS.

C. E. HEINKE, SUBMARINE ENGINEER, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of Ship-owners, Merchants, Captains, &c. &c., to the important Improvements made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a Diver to remain any length of time under water for the Recovery of Property from Wrecks, Making and Repairing Foundations of Harbours and Bridges, and also for PEARL and SPONGE DIVING.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "JOHNSTONE CASTLE," 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIN, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 31st instant.

For First Class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N.B.—The Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

26th August 1863.

NOTICE.—Holders of bills of Lading for TF 1 case Quills shipped at Bordeaux by Messrs. FAURE FRERES on board the ship *Zodiaque*, Captain GENDRON, are informed that this case has been Landed, and that if in fifteen days from this day it has not been claimed and all expenses and freight paid, it will be sold by auction to pay the expenses.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th August 1863.

Books, etc., for Sale.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to notify, that arrangements being completed with one of the first music publishers in London, Selections of the best and latest music will henceforth be received by each steamer.

THE NEW OPERA FAUST.

All the music from this, the latest and most popular Opera, has now been received.

NEW VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

A large selection has been received for which lists are in preparation.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office:—

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Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3 0
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Suez Bay	2 0
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Mauritius Harbour	1 8
Zanzibar	2 0
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Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Isles)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Tenvoy, Mercui)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2 0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyou, Ramree)	2 0
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Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4 0
China Sea (4 sheets)	2 8
Bombay Harbour	2 8
Several Bays, near Cape Aden	2 0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6 0
Point de Galle	2 8
Bay of Bengal	3 0
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Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER "*Saladin*."

DR. J. BOELBERG'S WELL ON LONG, SHORT, AND WEAK SIGHT AND ON THE SCIENTIFIC USE OF SPECTACLES, 8vo, cloth. Rs. 3-12.
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THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

Notices.

A PRESS READER also a REPORTER WANTED, persons accustomed to the duties preferred. Apply by letter, stating salary required, to the Manager of this Paper.

26th August 1863.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Boorampoor. Apply to W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Boorampoor.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. L. TAYLOR in the firm of A. TAYLOR & Co. ceased from the 1st instant.

August 21st 1863. A. TAYLOR & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. CHARLES EDWARD MITCHELL has authority TO SIGN our firm from this date. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Bombay, 22nd August 1863.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Offices to the Royal Bank Buildings, Medow Street.

24th August 1863. STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Mats, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Eine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE Wareo Bunder.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Books, furniture, and outstandings of the BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have been assigned and made over to DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY, who has undertaken to pay and discharge all the debts and liabilities thereof. All persons therefore indebted to the said Company or having any claims against the same are hereby requested to settle their accounts with the said DOSSABHOY DHUNJEEBHOY forthwith, in default whereof proceedings will be instituted to recover the outstandings, and all claims not sent in within six months from this date will be barred and considered to have been waived. C. TYABJEE,

Solicitor for Dossabhoy Dhunjeebhoy.

Bombay, 1st August 1863.

NOTICE.—Tenders are invited for the completion of two approaches to Beitkul by the Arbyle and Kyga-ghats.

1. The work to be carried out on a schedule of rates to be furnished by the Contractors. Blank schedules may be had on application to the undersigned.

3. Time of commencement and time of completion to be stated on tender.

4. Contractors to submit to a time clause. No reason will be given for rejection of any tender, and no tenders will be received after 30th September.

5. Work to be paid monthly as measured.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, North Canara.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, an 1 Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

COFFEE PLANTATION.—A gentleman owning 906 acres of land in Goa, 100 acres of which were planted with Coffee plants last month (June), and 100 acres more are now being planted and will be finished by the end of this month, is desirous to meet with a Partner. The situation of the estate cannot be excelled. The soil is rich virgin, dark snuff-coloured, with public roads and rivers running through it; it is well wooded, and very healthy. Terms moderate. Particulars can be obtained on application personally, or by letter, to "Planter," No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SLEEPERS.

THE MANAGING AGENT of the abovenamed Company, will receive Tenders for the supply of THIRTY-THOUSAND Sleepers of the following Woods, viz., Teak, Kine, Krool, and Sabool, deliverable at Dhanoo or elsewhere, on the Company's ground, place of delivery to be named in Tender.

The Sleepers are to be of the dimensions, quality, and description stated in the Engineer's Specification, a Copy of which may be had on application at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh, Parell, or Poota Baree, Surat.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and superscribed "Tenders for Sleepers" will be received up to the 15th of September next.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 26th August 1863.

HIGH COURT.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.

EQUITY SIDE.

LALLBHOY VULLUBHOY AND OTHERS...*Plaintiffs.*
vs.
COWASJEE NANABHOY AND OTHERS...*Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of the Decree made in this suit, bearing date the 26th day of January, 1863, and by the direction of GEORGE TAYLOR, Esquire, Master in Equity of the late Supreme Court, on Wednesday the 9th day of September next at 2-30 P.M., will be sold in the Court House, the Mill of the Tarsadi Mill Company, situate in Mahaluxmi Road, in the Island of Bombay, adjoining the House of Framjee Nanabhoy, and near the Mill of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company, with all the Machinery Boilers, Engines, Spindles, Machinery, and Plant, for working 21,000 Spindles.

The Mill is conveniently situated, is well-built and in good repair, is plentifully supplied with water, and is fitted with all the modern improvements for efficiently carrying on its works.

The Ground belonging to the Mill is held upon lease renewable in perpetuity subject to a monthly rent of Rupees Two hundred.

The particulars and conditions of sale subject to which the property is to be sold may be seen at the Office of the said Master, and at those of Mr. KEIR, Complainant's Solicitor, Medow Street, and of Mr. CRAWFORD, Defendant's Solicitor, Military Square, where also an abstract of the lease may be had. Mill may be inspected on application to Mr. COWASJEE NANABHOY.—Dated this 18th day of August 1863.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ગુમાઇ રાઅેલ કાપનીનિગ અને વીવીગ કુંપની
લીમીટેડ.

ممبي رايل سپنڈينگ اند ويونگ كمپني ليميتڈ

NOTICE.—The Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st September proximo, at the Company's Office, at 2 P.M.

Business, 1. To receive the Report of the Company for the past year ending 30th June 1863.

2. To elect two Directors in place of two retiring, in conformity with the 35th Regulation of Table B of the Act.

3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE,
Secretary.

Company's Office, No. 25, Medow Street, Bombay, 21st August 1863.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 125 per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 10 per cent per Annum, for the Half year ended 30th June 1863, will be paid, on and after the 10th September next, to the Proprietors of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY at the Office of the said Company at the Residence of Munguldass Nathoobhoy Esq., in Girgaum Back Road.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th to the 10th proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors.
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 24th August 1863. Secretary.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	5	,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.		1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee
3 Do.	Do.	1s.	11¾d. ,,
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight		frs. 2·56	cts. ,,
3 Do.	Do. ... ,,	2·53	,, ,,
On Demand	,,	2·50	,, ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DARNELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENT J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.

,,	,,	,,	,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
,,	,,	,,	,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland			} On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland			}		

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₱ cent ₱ annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless notice have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited.) Bombay.*"

R. S. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d.
,,	4 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	3 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	2 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	1 do.	1s.	11¾d.
,,	On demand	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U.S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACQUILLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1860.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	On demand ... do. ...	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland	do. ...		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when called on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.			per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0d. per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	3 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
,,	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland	On Demand ... do. ...	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland	do. ...		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,
Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 28th August 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	158 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	196 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	11½ prem.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	.....	30 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	68 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	98 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	200	2½ do.	69 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	162 premium.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	56 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	169 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 premium.
Royal Bank of India	25	.....	20 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	5,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,567	575 per share.	12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	3,200 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co., A. Share	6,000	250 per share.	32,000 [per share } Pm.
Do. do. B. "	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	25,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	2,000 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	6 prem nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay, Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	100 prem.
Manockjee Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	85 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	900 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	250 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	8 per cent.	100
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	.....	1,300 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	35,000
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	300 prem.
House and Land Investment Co.	200	.....	375 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	325 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	350 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		104
" Loan 1835-36		99½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five Per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½ to 118¾ pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolins	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208½ to 209 p. 100
Bar Silver	"	104½
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 17s. 6d.	to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d.	to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 10s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18.	

(PRICES CURRENT (27th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 482 to 483
New Dholleras, (ready.)	" 455 to 466
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 486 to 487
New Oomravuttee	" 445 to 450
New Comptа	" 465 to 468
New Dharwar Sanguineed	" 545 to 550
New Bassee and Noggur	" 435 to 445
New Veeravul	" 445 to 455
New Khandeish	" 425 to 430
New Punthchee	" 455 to 460
New Accote	" 460 to 465
New Mangalore	" 448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " " 32 to 34
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " " 37 to 38
Niger " " 25 to 26

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 25TH AUGUST, 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 8th Aug. 1863.	From 9th to 15th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	40,146	753	40,899
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,411	...	4,411

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 18th Aug. 1863.	From 19th to 25th Aug. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	39,381½	198	11½	39,579½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	4,410½	...	½	4,410½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 18th Aug. 1863.	From 19th to 25th Aug. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	26,010½	...	26,010½
" 1862-63	36,017	364	36,381
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	39	...	39
" 1862-63	4,068½	12½	4,081

Balance at Indore.—For 1861-62	Chests	132
Do. 1862-63	"	2,398½
Balance at Ahmedabad.—For 1861-62	Chests.	3
Do. 1862-63	"	329½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 19TH TO 25TH AUG. 1863.

Of the Season 1861-62.	Chests.
None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *China*	376½
Total	376½

* During the whole Season.

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

(Errors excepted)
F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.
Bombay Custom House, 26th August 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Aug. 27	Eurcolyden	Wright	Aden 18 Aug.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Aug. 27	Thames	Robinson	Calcutta.
	Miriam	Rhind	Amherst.
	Lenard	Rubere	Bassadore.
	Content	Amy	Liverpool.
	Tezier	Nacoda	Cochin & Calcutta.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, R. Curling, bound to China &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Zodiaque*, for Bordeaux.
Ship *Thomas Seddon*, for Calcutta.
Steamer *Indore*, for Singapore and Hongkong.
Brig *Ceylon*, for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Defiance.—127 bales Coir yarn, 317 cwt., M. Shapoorjee & Co.; 45 package Coffee, 108 cwt., Amerchund Soondurjee.

For Liverpool.

British India.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulsidass Nursidass; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., P. & D., Framjee Cama & Co.

John Lion.—35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.; 300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Star of Brunswick.—38 bales Cotton, 133 cwt., Macnee & Co.; 600 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Madhewjee & Co.

Glen Maiden.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Ramdyall Roognath ass.

Maldon.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Mary Spark.—300 bags Linseed 450 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam; 123 bags Linseed, 184½ cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Rana Royray.

Duke of Newcastle.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Mooljee Jewras; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. N. Framjee & Co.

Veteran.—505 bundles Sursee Seed, 252½ cwt., Abdool Hosein Essoobhoy; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Ardasseer Eduljee & Co.

Negotiator.—300 bales Cotton, 1050 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee.

For Bordeaux.

Zodiaque.—2000 bags Pepper, 2500 cwt., Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Munjee & Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Mohmudbhoy Dhurmsy & Co.; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee; 17 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Hajee Esack Seab & Co.; 14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Javareemull Dulsookroy.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Indore.*—9 packages Sundries, Hajee Amud Ebram.

For Shanghie.

Steamer *China.*—1 box Silver Coins, Hajee Zunell Abadeen.

For Foochow.

Steamer *China.*—9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 27.

Mander, Lieut. F. D., 14th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 27.

Elliot, Captain, 4th (K. O.) Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Gilbert, Assistant Surgeon, 7th Regt. N. I., to join, to Poona

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 27TH, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. Major S. Thacker, Commanding 21st Regt. N. I., has been granted leave of absence from 1st to 14th September 1863, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

2. The Committee of which Captain Muter, 21st Regt., N. I., is President, is dissolved.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Thursday, 27th August 1863.

It is hereby notified, that pay and allowances in arrears for August 1863, will be issued to the Troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays and on the 10th and 20th, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M.,) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department, to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this notice, with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates, by Departments and Regiments and to payments being made on the days herein named :—

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd,—General and Garrison Staffs.

On Friday, and Saturday, the 4th and 5th,—Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Monday, the 7th,—the 18th Regiment N. I.*

On Friday, the 11th,—the 103rd Regiment of Foot.

On Saturday, the 12th,—the Gun-Carriage and Gunpowder Agencies.

On Monday, the 14th,—the 21st Regt. N. I.

On Thursday, the 17th,—the Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 21st,—Ordnance Department.

On Wednesday the 23rd,—Byculla School and Catholic Orphanage.

No abstracts or bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No monies will be received or payments made after 3 P.M. on any day; nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month, when the cash balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1863.

No. 434.—Surgeon Maitland is appointed to act as Staff Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper, Belgaum, from the 13th instant, vice Surgeon Major Glasse, Acting Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1863.

No. 437.—The relief of Assistant Apothecary W. J. Sharman (No. 366) and 2nd Hospital Assistant P. Rodrigues (No. 421), from the Bombay Marine, announced in G. O. No. 263 of 13th May last, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1863.

No. 438.—The G. O. No. 23 of 1857, granting free passage to officers proceeding on medical certificate from service beyond sea, or returning to join their Corps at a station beyond sea on the completion of leave on medical certificate, is applicable only to officers quartered and employed in the provinces from which such passages could be granted, and not to those who only visit or pass through them on leave.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 25th August 1863.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 601 of the 18th ultimo, the volunteers from the Regiments as below enumerated, will proceed and join the 22nd and 29th Regiments Native Infantry in China, under the following arrangements :—

Volunteers from 27th Regt. N. I., or 1st Belooch, to 29th or 2nd Belooch, 115 men.

Ditto. 2nd Grenadier N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 2 men.
Ditto. 3rd Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 3 men.
Ditto. 4th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 10 men.
Ditto. 5th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 3 men.
Ditto. 9th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 13 men.
Ditto. 10th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 6 men.
Ditto. 12th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 16 men.
Ditto. 14th Regt. N. I., to 22d Regt. N. I., 13 men.
Ditto. 19th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 13 men.
Ditto. 21th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 5 men.
Ditto. 21st Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 2 men.
Ditto. 23rd Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 7 men.
Ditto. 28th Regt. N. I., to 22nd Regt. N. I., 3 men.

Gun Lascar, attached to D Battery, 4th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to 22nd Regt. N. I., 1 man.

The Volunteers for the 29th N. I., or 2nd Belooch Battalion will be held in readiness to embark at Kurrachee in charge of a Subaltern, to be detailed by the Major General Commanding Scinde Division, and one Native Commissioned and four Non-Commissioned Officers of the 27th Regt. N. I., or 1st Beloochi Battalion.

The Volunteers for the 22nd Regt. N. I. will be despatched from the several Regiments, so as to reach Bombay by the end of September, and will be embarked for China under orders that will be communicated to the Brigadier Commanding Bombay Garrison.

Carefully prepared Descriptive Rolls and other necessary documents are to be sent by Commanding Officers direct to the Regiment for which the men have Volunteered.

Bounty money will be drawn for the Volunteers by their present Regiments, and pay advanced, to the men up to the 30th September, on which date they will be struck off the strength.

The arms and accoutrements of the Volunteers will be left with their old Regiments, the Volunteers from the 27th Regiment will be completed out of the Kurrachee Arsenal from the arms and accoutrements returned into Store by the 29th : those for the 22nd being supplied with accoutrements and new pattern Smoothbore Muskets on their arrival in Bombay, on indents preferred by the Officer nominated to the command.

All available men now at the Depot of the 22nd and 29th Regts. N. I. will be sent to join their Regiments.

The usual warm clothing to be issued at the ports of embarkation, under orders of the Major General Commanding Scinde Division and the Brigadier Commanding Bombay Garrison.

Embarkation returns of the whole of the men specified in para. 2. 3 and 7. showing the number cooking and not cooking on board, to be sent to the Deputy Quarter Master General at the Presidency immediately, in order that proper arrangements for provisioning them may be made.

The leave granted in G. O. C. No. 661, of 8th instant. to Lieutenant F. D. Mander, is to have effect from the date of his departure from Ahmednuggur.

Corporal James White, attached to the Ordnance Department, is permitted. at his own request, to return to his duty with G Battery 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, to be borne as a supernumerary on Bombardier's pay until absorbed, with effect from 5th April last.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made :—

Sub-Conductor James Edward McDougall to be acting Conductor, from the 2nd August 1863, vice Forde, promoted.

Store and Park Serjeant George Crichton to be acting Sub-Conductor from the 2nd August 1863, vice Wallace, promoted.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 26th August 1863.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 594 of the 29th July 1859, which lays down the orders for the examination of Officers of the Infantry for employment in the Public Works Department.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that when Officers are desirous of being examined under these Rules, General Officers and Brigadiers Commanding Divisions and separate stations shall make application to the Superintending Engineer of the District, who will arrange for the examination as laid down in Section VI. para. 5 Regulations Public Works Department.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the required examination in the Native Language as follows :—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Ensign F. M. Hunter 106th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon W. Fleming, Medical Establishment, returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 23rd August 1863.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Royal Artillery 21st *Brigade.*—Captain C. E. H. Cotes, to proceed to England by the Overland Route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

6th Dragoons.—Lieut. H. Stevenson, to proceed to England by the Overland Route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Simla, 8th August 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to accept the retirement from the service, by the sale of their Commissions, of Captains W. J. Carden and M. W. Dickson, of the 77th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty, dated the 24th July 1863.

Captain G. Cavenagh, late 30th Native Infantry, attached to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 1st Goorkha Regiment and directed to join.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointment :—

33rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. E. Sandeman, General List, Infantry, to be a *paid* doing duty Officer, dated the 24th July 1863.

Head Quarters, Simla, 10th August 1863.

The undermentioned Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, who appeared for examination in the Native languages before the Half-yearly Committee held on the 10th ultimo, have been declared by the Board of Examiners to have passed as Interpreters, and in Hindoostanee, as specified below :

As Interpreters.

Lieut. N. X. Gwynne, 29th Foot.
Lieut. W. J. Twyford, 23rd Foot.
Lieut. G. R. Miller, 90th Foot.

In Hindoostanee.

Lieut. J. E. Alexander, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. J. Biddulph, E. S. R. Carnac, 19th Hussars.
Cornet E. A. Money, 19th Hussars.
Lieut. C. W. Gabb, 21st Hussars.
Lieut. H. C. Kemble, late 3rd European L. C.
Lieut. H. Y. Murray, late 4th European L. C.
Ensign E. G. Lillington, 71st Foot.
Captain A. Seagrim, 90th Foot.
Captain E. Fortescue, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. W. Gordon, 7th Native Infantry.
Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, late 2nd Native Infantry.
Lieut. J. Bartleman, late 23rd Native Infantry.
Lieut. W. E. Rutherfurd, late 28th Native Infantry.
Lieut. C. H. Bergman, late 60th Native Infantry.
Lieut. H. Rowband, late 63rd Native Infantry.
Lieuts. A. G. Hammond, W. B. Aislable, W. Atkins, C. Ransford, G. T. Jones, F. W. Williams, T. R. Cowie, W. M. Story, H. J. Peet, E. E. Grigg, F. W. Glasford, T. H. T. Drake, L. H. E. Tucker, G. Waterhouse, General List, Infantry.
Ensigns A. B. Clare, W. Loch, A. R. Badcock, General List, Infantry.
Sergeant W. McCulloch, Unattached List.
Private R. D. Bebbington, 8th Hussars.
Drum Major John Noice, 20th Foot.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th July 1863.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Saugor on Tuesday, the 9th day of June 1863, Lieutenant Edgar Hastings Thomas, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, was arraigned on the following charge :

Charge.—With unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order, and military discipline, in having at Saugor on the 30th March 1863, disrespectfully and insubordinately refused to return to his Commanding Officer, Major A. K. Gore, an official letter sent to him, Lieutenant Thomas, by his Commanding Officer, for perusal, although repeatedly ordered to do so.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion, that the Prisoner, Lieutenant Edgar Hastings Thomas, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "disrespectfully" and "repeatedly" of which it acquits him.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the Prisoner Lieutenant E. H. Thomas, of the 29th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct.

W. W. TURNER, Colonel,
Lieutenant Colonel, 97th Regiment,
Saugor, 9th June 1863. President.

"CONFIRMED"
HUGH ROSE, General,
Commander in Chief in India.

Simla, 7th July 1863.

REMARKS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Court have been in error in acquitting Lieutenant Thomas of "repeatedly" refusing to return the letter called for by the Commanding Officer. It is proved by evidence that the Commanding Officer three times requested Lieutenant Thomas to return it, and that he three times refused to so. The fact that the two first requests were not in an official form is immaterial; and to establish the principle that disobedience so conveyed are to be looked upon as invalid might be attended with grave consequences. A Military order is perfectly valid, no matter in what form it is conveyed.

This is not the first time that Lieutenant Thomas has shown his disregard for authority. On a former occasion he gave just cause of complaint on that head to Brigadier Travers, V. C. Commanding the Saugor District, and was reprimanded for this misconduct.

Brigadier Travers will read these remarks to Lieutenant Thomas in presence of the Officers of the Garrison of Saugor.

Lieutenant Thomas is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
E. HAYTHORNE, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1863.

No. 50.—The relief of Assistant Apothecary W. J. Sharman (No. 366), and 2nd Hospital Assistant P. Rodrigues (No. 421), from the Bombay Marine, announced in G. O. No. 28. of 13th May last, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1863.

No. 51.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By Captain J. W. Young C. B. Superintendent of Marine.

Assistant Surgeon Adair, of the *Ajdaha*, to afford medical aid to the Officers and Crew of the *Coromandel*, until further orders, from the 21st July 1863, vice Acting Assistant Surgeon Bannerman, transferred to the *Semiramis*.

Mr. James Wade to be Acting 2nd Officer of the *Hugh Rose* from the 27th July 1863.

Messrs. C. Bannerman, Assistant Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, and F. L. Edwards, 1st Class Engineer, and two Native Servants, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Kurrachee, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Kurrachee* from the 23rd July 1863.

Mr. F. Dawkins, late of the *Hugh Rose*, performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 23rd April to 31st May 1863.

Mr. T. Campbell, Assistant Apothecary of the *Ajdaha*, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Aden, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Malta* from the 24th July 1863.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th August 1863.

The pay of the undermentioned Engineer Apprentices is increased to the amount and from the dates specified opposite their respective names, they having passed the required examination and having been reported on favourably :—

Patrick Conner, to Rupees 15 per month from the 20th May 1863.

George Sutherland, to Rupees 12 per month from the 10th February 1863.

To-morrow being Coconnut day, the Dockyard and offices will be closed.

Civil.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Aug. 27.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. D. Melvill has been appointed Assistant to the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to confirm the appointment, by the Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court, of Mr. William B. Mulock as Assistant Registrar at the Appellate Side of the High Court.

Mr. J. S. White, Barrister at Law, to be Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in succession to Mr. Westropp.

The appointment by the Coroner of Bombay, under the provisions of Act IV. of 1841, of Mr. John Macfarlane as Deputy Coroner of Bombay, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Hearn, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury in North Canara, is allowed leave of absence for three months under Section VI. of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Hodgart, Foreman of the Bombay Mint, is allowed leave of absence for one year to proceed to Europe, under Sections XI. and XX. of the New Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Rivers, R.E., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary, Railway Department, from the 18th July 1863.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Erratum.—In the Notification dated 17th August 1863, at page 449 of the *Government Gazette* of 20th idem, regarding Lieutenants Baldwin's and Marryat's promotion *for* "1862" *read* "1863."

Mr. F. B. Walker to be a probationary 2nd Class Assistant Engineer.

Government Notifications.

LOAN BRANCH.

WITH reference to the Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 3703, published in the Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 21st instant, announcing the discharge of all the outstanding Two and a Half Per Treasury Bills on the 12th November next (1863), the Holders of such Bills under the Presidency of Bombay are requested to present them in the first instance at the Loan Branch of this Office for verification, and for the calculation of the interest due on them.

D. B. HODGE,
Offg. 2nd Assistant Accountant General,
For ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.
Bombay, Accountant General's Office,
24th August 1863.

Sporting.

In consequence of the unavoidable withdrawal of the 2nd Prize of the 2nd day's shooting on Saturday the 29th instant, "The Enfield Rifle Sweepstakes," marked for the third day will now be shot for on Saturday, as the 2nd prize, in lieu of the one withdrawn, and the "Sweepstakes" at sporting distances," marked for the 4th day will now become the 2nd match of the 3rd day, Tuesday, 1st September. The "The Rifle Derby" will probably be shot for on the 3rd day also.

A. H. CURTIS, Director, &c.,
Poona, 26th August 1863.

*** Programmes are to be had at Messrs. Hunt Monnet & Co. with Bye-laws and Regulations included.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Colaba, on the 27th instant, the wife of James Tweedie, Esq., of a son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th August, the wife of P. J. Nicolas, Esq., of a daughter.

At Wellington, on the 13th August, the wife of Lieut. K. D. Colin, 105th Light Infantry, of a son.

At Royapooram, on the 4th August, the wife of Thomas R. Taylor, (Inspector Madras Railway Police,) of a daughter.

At Madras, on the 15th August, the wife of Captain H. Tulloch, of the Engineers, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 17th August, by the Revd. Mr. Bartlett, W. S. W. Lennon, to Miss L. A. Eade.

DEATH.

On the 23rd August, at Baroda, after a short attack of dysentery, the wife of R. Retchell, assistant in charge Government Electric Telegraph.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of Undelivered Messages on the 26th August.

From Calcutta to Malimamhd Cassum Co. at Barkote Rinsswalla; Bellary to Calyanjee Narwandass, Cloth Merchant; Simla to Col. Crawley Brinskilling Dragoons; Simla to Lieut. Taglet, Rifle Brigade; Calcutta to Shawjee Narronjee Brothers & Co.; Cananore to Hajee Mahomed Hussain.

THE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1863.

THE people in the bazar, who, we see, are said to be very numerous, that busy themselves in time-bargains, and who prefer that kind of business to honest industry, with its slow gains, must be extremely sorry at the delay which has occurred in the production of Mr. Westropp's patent as a Judge of the High Court, seeing that, having with graceful delicacy given up practice at the bar, and not yet being able to take his seat on the bench,—suspended in fact like Mahomet's coffin between heaven and earth,—he has recently been devoting his learned leisure to getting passed through our local legislature a Bill avowedly meant to put an end to their business, and which effect it seems to be very generally taken for granted that it will have, if passed into a law.

For our part, we are quite satisfied that this measure, if it ever come to be law, will be as inoperative for good as the Cotton Frauds Act, about which we were all recently so busy; but at the same time, let us say, we cannot see that it will do much harm, and therefore there can be no great object in opposing it, though, to be sure, it is a pity to see a local legislature like our's aiming at impossible, however desirable, objects, to the neglect possibly of matters more within the sphere of its competence and duty. Nevertheless we republished yesterday with pleasure the report of the Select Committee which has been deliberating on the Bill, and to-day we republish the various appendices, feeling bound at the same time to take note of what all parties say.

The Committee, it will be seen, have excellent intentions. They want to put down crime, and also, it would seem, to prevent certain fluctuations in the market. Thus, they say in their report:—"Your Committee have also arrived at the conclusion that agreements by way of gaming or wagering, commonly called time-bargains, prevail extensively amongst the lower as well as the higher classes of the native community of this presidency, and that the habit of making time-bargains has amongst the clerks and servants of native merchants in some cases led to the commission of crime; and lastly that time-bargains have had the effect of causing great fluctuations in the bona fide markets for the commodities, the nominal subjects of such transactions, and your Committee observed that this has been more especially the case with cotton,—the price of which has at times been enormously increased by the operation of the time-bargain system."

Of course the worthy gentlemen who make this last statement believe that the case is as they say. We, on the other hand, believe that it is not. We believe, and we confess to some surprise at the committee not recollecting, that there have been great natural causes in force for the last two years sufficient to account for all the fluctuations in the price of cotton that we have seen, and it is not a mark of wisdom to go in search of far fetched and unnatural causes, when natural and obvious ones have been daily and almost hourly presenting themselves before us. It is not in the power of all the Shroffs and Time-bargain makers in Bombay, supposing they were unanimous, which they cannot be for such a purpose as this, without putting an end to their business, and if they do that, even Mr. Westropp will not think his Bill any longer necessary, and supposing them to be the powerful persons whom Mr. Michael Scott and his friends, Mr. McIlwraith and Mr. Steel, imagine they are,—we say it is not in the power of these peddling people in Bombay permanently, if even for a few days, to affect prices, which are subject to laws much beyond their control, and to influences operating throughout the whole inhabited world, of which this Bombay of our's, be it humbly shown, is only a very, very small part indeed, for as big as it seems to us.

Then again, as to the flourish about crime. We do not at all doubt that people who have gone into time bargain business, and have not been successful in it, have subsequently tried their hands at something worse. Numbers of London apprentices have lost in like way upon the Derby, and some of them, we fear, have been led in consequence to look with a too covetous eye into their masters' tills. But the people of England *will* have their Derby, notwithstanding, they will also have their bets upon it, and the gentlemen at least amongst them, of whom thank heaven there are many, will pay the bets which they have lost, though there is no law compelling them to pay, and no one now wants a law making them compellable to do so.

But admitting the immorality of gambling, which we do simply because it is not necessary for us to take up the question at present, though if it were, we might show that there is only immorality in it when one bets what he cannot pay, or is not reasonably justified in risking, in the same way as there is immorality in not paying your wine merchant's or your tailor's bills,—but admitting, we say, the immorality of gambling to any extent that is required for the purposes of the promoters of Mr. Westropp's bill, we may at the same time ask this to be admitted, that the passion for gambling is too deeply seated in the human breast to be put down any where, and this as well in the East as in the West, as well in Bombay as in London.

——"facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen."

Are there no bulls and bears anywhere but in Bombay? The law as it now stands recognises the transactions of neither. Nay, if one better has placed the amount of his bet in the hands of a stakeholder, and if he is mean enough to "cry off" before the event on which he had bet has come off, he may now recover his deposit from the stakeholder. That is the law as it at present stands, and no one seeks to have it altered. But it is now proposed in addition to deprive the stakeholder of his remedy against such a person, or any person having to do with the bet, for honest work and labour done by him, quite outside the betting business. The stakeholder may not even know that it has been in connexion with betting business that the deposits have been lodged with him; he may have had nothing whatever to do with betting, but if he happens, quite innocently and unconsciously, to have served either of the betters in any way that can be made to appear connected, however remotely, with the betting business, he is to be deprived of his legal remedy for recovering for such services, whatever may be their value. Imagine the case of a boy on Epsom Downs employed to hold the Hat into which the tickets for a shilling sweepstakes on the Derby are thrown, and then fancy a Bill being brought into Parliament to prevent this boy from recovering in the courts the two pence to which he is clearly entitled by law, by reason and by common sense, for the trouble he has had about the business. That is Mr. Westropp's Bill.

Sir Joseph Arnould's letter is first rate, although in a complaisant way he seems to give a sanction to the Act which is evidently against his judgment. At all events, we agree most cordially with the following which is the concluding part of his letter:—"The man who enters into a gambling contract is, it is conceded, guilty of an immorality; but the man who, having entered into a gambling contract, afterwards breaks it, to avoid loss, is guilty of a double immorality. The state ought not to permit the machinery of courts of justice to be employed in order to protect from the consequences of one immorality a litigant whose only *locus standi* is a second immorality."—In our opinion that hits Mr. Westropp's Bill in the Bull's Eye.

THE long pending "Burney Case" popularly known as the "Dinapore

None of the tents are ventilated, except by opening the doors and the raising the walls; but this of itself is not sufficient. Ventilation round the poles at the top is indispensable, to keep the air in the tent sufficiently pure, and the spaces between the different layers of cloth should also be ventilated, to afford a means of escape for the air heated by the sun's rays. Abundant means of admitting fresh air, and allowing of the escape of foul and heated air above, can alone compensate in any degree for the overcrowding to which all tents are liable.

Objections have been made before us to the whole structure of the present Indian tent, by Mr. Jeffreys, who proposes a totally distinct form, as being much cooler and more healthy, and affording a larger space per man. We refer to his evidence for a description of the tent he proposes.

DIET.

At every station in India the British soldier is supplied with a full ration, including the following constituents :—

Meat, 1 lb.	Rice, 4 oz.	Coffee, 1 oz.
Bread, 1 lb.	Sugar 2½ oz.	Salt, 1 oz.
Vegetables, 1½lb.	Tea, ⅜ oz. or	Firewood, 3 lbs.

The foundation of the ration is beef and bread. Mutton is issued in lieu of beef twice a week, when procurable. The pound of vegetables consists of potatoes, when procurable, carrots, onions, pumpkins, &c. There are complaints that the issue of mutton is too small, and that vegetables cannot always be procured in sufficient quantity. But generally the ration is considered good. The stoppage is about fivepence (3 annas, 4 pie). The cook generally supplies some trifling articles in addition, such as meat for breakfast, and sometimes butter, &c., for an anna a day. The large bone is separated from the meat before it is weighed for issue by the Commissariat.

The captains engage the cooks, just as they would engage washermen, and the charge for cooking is 10 to 12 annas per month. Not unfrequently the men, if they have money, will buy bacon and pork, badly and filthily fed; for the bazaar pigs are the bazaar scavengers. And thus, whatever care may be exercised by Government in providing healthy food, the men and the cooks may add meat which is quite the reverse. In addition to all this, the soldier may add 1 quart malt liquor, or 2 drams spirit, per diem.

The first thing that occurs in considering this system of diet is, that it would be amply sufficient for the sustenance of men engaged in out-door toil in a cold climate. Indeed, we very much question whether labouring men at home consume so large an amount of nitrogenous and carboniferous food at any ordinary time. In India it would be enough to supply the requirements of the hardest work the climate would admit of. But, at the same time, there is a certain exhaustion produced by the climate and the manner in which the soldier passes his time, which makes the present ration apparently no more than sufficient.

The soldier has three meals a day: breakfast at seven or eight in the morning, consisting of tea or coffee, with bread and often meat; dinner at one p.m.; tea about five, sometimes with meat too. The dinner is therefore eaten just before the hottest part of the day; and all the meals are crowded into nine or ten hours of inaction.

In considering the influence of this on health, we must be guided by other facts.

In the first place, the natives who are accustomed to the climate eat very little animal food, particularly in hot weather. This native habit, which is the result of a natural instinct, is in strict conformity with physiological law." Besides providing for the waste of the body by exertion, part of the food goes to supply animal heat. But where there is little or no exertion, and where the climate is hot at the same time, the amount of food necessary for health is much less than it would be in a cold country under hard work. Some useful experience on the effect of overfeeding in tropical climates has been laid before us by Staff Surgeon Dr. Rennie, for several years in medical charge of convicts in Western Australia. In his evidence, and in a note appended to it, he states that over-feeding and the too free use of animal diet produced much disease, including dysentery, among the convicts; that by reducing the amount of both, improved health followed; and that further reduction in the scale of diet, with other improved sanitary conditions, led to a very remarkable improvement in the general health of the prisoners. He states it as his opinion that what are familiarly known as "the diseases of tropical climates," are in reality diseases resulting from habits and circumstances of life generally unsuited to tropical climates, and that the relation which food (including alcoholic drinks, or stimulants) bears to temperature is seriously overlooked in the dieting of bodies of men in the public service.

The soldier in India has not sufficient occupation to keep him in health; and under such a system of dieting, as he at present undergoes, he must suffer, more or less. By overloading the system with useless elements, the digestive and biliary functions become disturbed, and a predisposition to disease is induced. For this state of things, neither the soldier have work or exercise provided, sufficient for his diet; or his diet should be made to accord better with his sedentary habits. No general rule can be laid down in this matter, applicable to all circumstances. But one thing is quite clear, that the soldier should have more exercise, and that the same diet which may be consumed in the cold season with safety cannot be the most suitable for heat. Dr. Dempster tells us that it is certain that the majority of the recruits from Ireland and Scotland eat in the hot weather in India many times the bulk of animal food ever consumed in their native country while working hardest in the coldest season of the year. And that the same quantity of animal food and stimulating drinks taken with advantage by a working man in a cold moist climate is not only unnecessary, but positively injurious to the almost idle European soldier in the burning plains of Hindostan. So fully is the importance of this difference of climate recognized that the soldier eats animal food twice or even thrice a day all the year round. Sir John Lawrence says that he does not believe the officer does so, and that if he does, he gets sick too. The evidence before us goes to prove that the present dietary of the soldier considered with reference to the amount of work he has to do is injurious to his health, and we concur entirely in the opinion of Sir John Lawrence that Government might try to induce the men, by varying the ration, with reference to hot and cold weather, to use more vegetable diet and fruit, and less animal food.

The regimental medical officer is indeed charged, by the new medical regulations, with the duty of making such representations on this subject to his commanding officer as he may deem necessary for the health of the troops, so that the principle of change is admitted.

DRESS.

Much interesting and valuable information on the subject of the soldier's dress in India will be found in the stational reports and in the evidence, and several important suggestions for improving some of its details have been laid before us, particularly by Mr. Julius Jeffreys, who has paid much attention to the subject.

The dress of late years has undergone great and beneficial changes, and is now much better adapted to the climate, seasons, and duties, than it was in former times.

The soldier now wears habitually a khakee (dust-coloured cotton) tunic and trousers, and a helmet made of wicker work. The collar is made to fasten with a hook and eye, and no stock is worn except in cold weather.

As regards under-clothing, the evidence is in favour of wearing light flannel next the skin, especially at stations subject to sudden changes of temperature, and under exposure.

Sir Ranald Martin considers that the evaporation from the surface of the body is so great in India that a slow conducting medium next the skin is absolutely necessary, and that dysentery and liver disease are frequently produced by chills. Flannel moderates the evaporation from the surface of the body, apparently without heating it, for Mr. Jeffreys states that he has repeatedly ascertained the temperature of the skin in hot and dry weather to be much lower under flannel with a cotton dress over it, than under cotton alone. The value of flannel in preserving health has been long known to army officers, and the main objection to its universal introduction is the difficulty of washing; but on the other hand this objection does not apply with much force to its use in India where labour is so cheap.

The present head-dress is formed for the special purpose of protecting the head from the sun's rays, which it does with considerable efficiency, but several ingenious improvements in it have been laid before us by Mr. Jeffreys, which are worthy of examination. He proposes to make the outer shell of the helmet double, with a ventilated space between the layers, and within the shell there is a lining to fit tight to the head, leaving another ventilated space between the inner surface of the shell and the wearer's head.

The object of the contrivance is to ensure the passage upwards of two distinct currents of heated air between the outer shell of the helmet and the head. In order to diminish the power of the outer shell to absorb the sun's rays, the inventor proposes to cover it with a thin highly-polished metallic surface.

In proof of the great importance of giving every attention to the subject, it is stated that between the years 1830-45 the annual mortality among troops in Bengal was nearly 30 per 10,000 from apoplexy alone; that in particular instances the mortality from this disease has been as high as 500 per 10,000, while the deaths from the same disease in England were less than 2 in 10,000.

Mr. Jeffreys also mentions that excessive heat on the brain produces moral depression, even among the best troops in the service. Sir R. Martin concurs in this opinion.

Our attention has been called to one other matter of dress,—the boots, which, as at present issued to the soldiers, do not fit well. They are made at home on a very few models and sizes, and when sent out to India are found in very many cases not to suit the men never lonel Greathed states that in his regiment the shoemaker's shop and made over again at a certain cost.

In the report from Ahmednuggur it is stated that the present system of serving out boots of similar shape to men with differently-shaped feet "cannot be too much reprehended," and that a better system, although somewhat more troublesome and costly, would be amply repaid by increased efficiency. The reporters suggest that "upper leathers" and soles should be sent out to India, all of the largest size, and made up to fit the men by shoemakers attached to each company.

Either this course should be followed or a larger variety of sizes provided. The simple fact mentioned by Colonel Greathed is sufficient to prove that a change of system is required. Foot-lameness from badly fitting boots admits of no excuse. Of all causes of inefficiency in an army it is the most unjustifiable.

(To be continued.)

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *27th August*, 8-45 A.M.

Steamer *Indiana* sailed for London.

MADRAS, *27th August*, 10-10 A.M.

Steamer *Nubia* anchored from Calcutta.

MADRAS.

27th August 1863.

Securities Five and a half, eighteen and quarter premium.

Fives, nine and one eighth premium.

Fours, three quarters discount.

Document Bills, two shillings and five eighths penny.

Freights, dead weight, twenty-five shillings.

Cotton, seventy-five shillings.

Interest on Loans, six per cent.

Money Market, easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees nine, two.

Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, rupees seven.

LOCAL.

MR. J. S. WHITE, Barrister-at-Law is appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, in succession to Mr. Westropp.

THE appointment of Mr. John MacFarlane, as Deputy Coroner of Bombay, has been approved and confirmed by Government.

THE appointment of Mr. W. B. Mulock as Assistant Registrar at the Appellate side of the High Court, has also been confirmed by Government.

LIEUT. COL. H. RIVERS, R. E., has been appointed Consulting Engineer and Joint Secretary, Railway Department, with effect from the 18th of July last.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, which leaves our harbour to-morrow at 9 A.M., for China &c., carries on board five hundred and sixty-two and a half chests of Malwa opium.

BOMBAY GAS WORKS.—We are now credibly informed that the artisans, who arrived by the Mail of Sunday last, were sent out by the Gas Company, to lay in the main-pipes, and were not engaged by Messrs. Lawson and Whittaker, who have the contract for the erection of the buildings only.

HINDOO HOLIDAY.—To-day being the great Hindoo holiday called *Narrul Poornama*, (popularly Cocoanut-day) the Dockyard and almost all the public establishments and mercantile offices will be closed for business; the banks will be closed for to-day and to-morrow. A fair will be held in the afternoon on the esplanade, and cocoanuts will be offered to the sea by the Hindoos to gain its favour, as the rainy season is by them considered to be at an end this day.

AN European Garrison Court Martial assembled at Colaba, on the 24th instant, by order of the Brigadier Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Major Kempt, 103rd Regt. Privates Henry Parker and Robert Miller, of the 103rd Regiment, were brought up on a charge of having been drunk when on duty under arms as sentry on the Castle Guard at Bombay, on or about the 15th instant.

Both prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced, the first prisoner to be imprisoned with hard labour for seventy days, and further to be deprived of one penny a day of his pay for a period of thirty days; and the second prisoner, simply to be imprisoned with hard labour for seventy days in the House of Correction.

A NATIVE Garrison Court Martial was held on the 21st instant, by order of Brigadier T. Tapp, Commanding the Garrison, and was presided over by Subedar Major Mahomed Khan, of the 21st Regiment N. I., Private Ennie Sumnar, of the 18th Regiment N. I., was brought up on on a charge of disgraceful conduct, in having at Bombay, on or about the 8th March last, stolen a French horn, value about fifty rupees, the property of the Officers of the 18th Regiment N. I.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for a period of three hundred and sixty-five days; the first seven days of each month to be solitary, and further to be marked with the letter "D." in the usual manner.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 27th August 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy and sultry.
BELSAR.—Cloudy.
CANANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine; light winds. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Partially clouded; rain 58 cents.
KOLAPORE.—Clear and calm.
KURRACHEE.—Clear and calm; wind S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine; S.W. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Fine; light winds. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—Fair.
COCHIN.—Fine. Ther. 80.

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M., *Monday*, *17th August to* 9 A.M., *Monday*, *24th August*, 1863.

Date.	Day.	Observatory, Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.	Victoria Garden, Mazgaum.
		Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Aug 17	Monday	·48	·18	·10	·31	·70
18	Tuesday	·18	·37	·38	·71	·75
19	Wednesday	·86	·55	·54	·35	·50
20	Thursday	·18	·39	·36	·37	·50
21	Friday	·11	·22	·07	·07	·00
22	Saturday	·26	·12	·21	·47	·40
23	Sunday	·04	·07	·29	·18	·00
Total for Week		2·11	1·90	1·95	2·46	2·35
Previously recorded		61·11	61·59	67·73	66·34	61·87
Total fall up to 24th Aug.		63·22	63·49	69·68	68·80	63·72

In the Report from the Colaba Observatory the Day is from midnight to midnight, and in those from the Fort and Esplanade it is from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M.D.,
Secretary and Curator,
Government Central Museum.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's Jury was empanelled on Wednesday last, at the end of the Withulwaddy lane, on view of the body of a child named Manecklall Purshotumdass, aged about eight years. It appeared that on the morning of the accident, two persons were turning over a log of wood which had been sawn that day, and as they turned over the wood it fell upon the deceased, who was coming down a lane. The two persons did not give any warning before turning the log of wood. The child soon after died.

VERDICT.—"Death by misadventure."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—27TH AUGUST 1863.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—A Portuguese, by name William Lucas, was placed at the bar, charged with using threatening and abusive language towards one Mrs. Wise, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that on the evening of the 16th instant, prisoner told her to go out of the house, otherwise he threatened to beat or kill her. He pushed her and shut the door of her house. She apprehended that the prisoner would carry his threat into execution. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship thought fit to bind over the prisoner in his own recognizance in the sum of two hundred rupees, to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for a period of six calendar months.

ASSAULT.—Thomas Arthur, Giovanni Ross, and Charles Rochester, seamen of the British ship *Benckc*, were placed at the bar on a charge of assaulting Mr. Thomas Jackson, in Nesbit Lane, on Wednesday last.

It appeared from the evidence that the prisoners came out of Jail on the morning of Wednesday last. At about half-past three o'clock of the day, while the Captain was coming out of the shop of Messrs. Dossabhoy Byramjee & Co., the prisoners asked him what he was going to do with them. He said that he would take them on board. The Captain then went into the shop, and on his coming out again, the prisoners Nos. 1 and 3, came behind and struck him on each side of his face. He then turned round to see where the blows were coming from, the prisoner No. 2 was then behind and struck him in the face. Mr. Jackson also saw a stone in the hand of Ross.

From the evidence of a Parsee Dubash named Rustomjee Framjee, it appeared that at about half-past three P.M. of Wednesday last, he saw the Captain go out of the office of Messrs. Dossabhoy Byramjee. The prisoners ran towards him. He saw the prisoner No. 3 seize him by the hand. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the Captain, whose evidence was to the effect, that the prisoners assaulted the Captain.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour, for a period of twelve weeks.

THEFT.—Charles Rochester, one of the prisoners in the above case, was also placed at the bar, on a charge of stealing a silk umbrella, of the value of eight rupees, the property of Mr. Thomas Jackson, Master of the ship *Benckc*. On account of the insufficiency of evidence His Worship discharged the prisoner.

ASSAULT.—John Kean, seaman of the British ship *Celuta*, was placed at the bar of the police, on a charge of assaulting James Frost, chief mate of the said ship.

From the evidence it appeared that at about 3 o'clock P.M. of Wednesday last, the prisoner was committing a nuisance on the deck, and the mate told him to go to the side, but instead of so doing, the prisoner became violent and struck Mr. Frost on his forehead and other parts of his body. Dennis Power, ordinary seaman on board the *Celuta* and Thomas Hayes, were examined at considerable length on behalf of the prosecutor Mr. Frost, and the evidence they gave was materially corroborated by the statement of the prosecutor.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for eight weeks in the house of correction with hard labour, and on the expiration of the sentence to be sent on board.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*27th August.*

(BEFORE J. F. HOPE, ESQ.)

Henry Pearson vs. Frederick Cooper.

The summons described the action to be for the recovery of Rs. 45, being the damages for the loss of the dervices of Miss Kate Pearson at the rate of Rs. 1½ per pay for the month of September 1862, sustained by plaintiff by reason of the defendant illegally detaining nd harbouring the said Miss Pearson, thereby preventing her return to her natural guardian, the plaintiff.

Defendant denied that he illegally detained and harboured the plaintiff's daughter, and said that she was under his protection in consequence of the plaintiff's unnatural and improper treatment towards her.

Plaintiff, who is a blacksmith in the Government Dockyard, on being put into the witness-box, alleged that he complained of being deprived of the services of his daughter, in consequence of Mr. Cooper illegally detaining her in his house. That he was paying Rs. 40 monthly, under the Magistrate's order, for her maintenance; and that she being a minor, he was entitled to the benefit of her services.

His Honor,—How old is your daughter?

Plaintiff,—She is seventeen years and eight months.

His Honor,—According to the English law, you cannot compel her to return against her will, after she is sixteen years of age.

Plaintiff,—I do not care for her return. They sued me in the wrong Court, and the Magistrate, Mr. Oliver, made an order calling upon me to pay Rs. 40 monthly for her maintenance. I do not see why I should pay for her maintenance and that Mr. Cooper should get the benefit of her services. I even could not get her signature for the money I pay.

His Honor,—In order to prove that you are entitled to her services, it must be shewn that you are entitled to her custody; and to obtain her custody, you must apply to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. A father cannot obtain the custody of his daughter against her will after she is sixteen years of age.

Plaintiff,—I have been informed that she is induced by Mr. Cooper and three or four evil-disposed persons to stay away from me. I am made to pay for her maintenance, without enjoying the benefit of her services.

His Honor,—You cannot impeach the decision of the Magistrate here. You may appeal to the High Court, if you think the Magistrate was wrong in making the order for your daughter's maintenance. I understood that she has no wish to return to you.

Plaintiff,—She was willing to remain with me, but she was enticed away by Mr. Cooper. She is a minor and has no will.

His Honor,—If you say you are entitled to her custody against her will, the court would not give you custody, unless she is under sixteen years and you give her proper treatment.

Plaintiff,—I think the law is that as long as she is a minor, I am entitled to her custody.

His Honor,—If you think the Magistrate was wrong, you may apply to the High Court to quash the Magistrate's order.

Plaintiff,—I am complaining of the loss of her services.

His Honor,—She is seventeen years and eight months old, and you cannot force her to return to you against her will.

Plaintiff,—I consider that as I am compelled by the Magistrate to pay Rs. 40 for her maintenance, I must be entitled to her services.

His Honor,—I do not know how you could succeed in your claim. Under the statute law of England which is applicable to India, you cannot compel a person to deliver up the custody of your daughter against her will, when she is above sixteen, and consequently, I do not see how you could compel her to give you her services.

Plaintiff,—As long as I am compelled to maintain her, I must be entitled to her services. Mr. Cooper has deprived me of her services.

His Honor,—I cannot decide that question. You must apply to the High Court.

Plaintiff,—She is my wife's illegitimate child. She was eight months old when I married.

His Honor,—If so, then you are not entitled to her custody.

Plaintiff,—I do not want to have her in my custody. But as I maintain her, I must have her services.

His Honor,—I must examine Mr. Cooper.

Frederick Cooper, being duly sworn, said,—Miss Pearson has been living with me and my wife for the last sixteen months. She came to our house on account of unnatural treatment she received from her father. She came during my absence, two or three hours before I returned home. My wife had known her before. She came and asked for protection, as she was ill-treated by her father. Soon afterwards plaintiff sent me a letter asking me to send back his daughter, and threatened to charge me Rs. 1 per day for the loss of her services for the first month, and afterwards Rs. 1½ per day. Then these proceedings took place before the Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, (witness hands up to His Honor a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* containing the report of the proceedings before the Magistrate), and plaintiff was ordered to pay Rs. 30 monthly, but he did not pay it for four months. I was not the cause of depriving plaintiff of the services of his daughter. She has no wish to return to her father.

Cross-examined by plaintiff,—I believe Mrs. Cooper had received a letter from your daughter. I have no knowledge of her coming to our house. She came on the 3rd May 1862 for protection. She does not work in our house. She is a lodger.

Plaintiff,—I will prove she is not a lodger, but a servant.

Defendant,—Before the Magistrate, plaintiff swore, in the first place, that he did not know who Miss Pearson was, and he disowned her as his daughter.

His Honor,—I will ask Miss Pearson whether she is willing to return.

Kate Pearson examined,—I have not been induced by Mr. Cooper to leave my father's house. I have been living in his house of my own accord. I wish to remain with Mr. Cooper and not go back to my father. I was not induced either by Mr. Cooper or Mrs. Cooper to remain with them. I asked to be allowed to remain with Mr. Cooper, and the Magistrate, Mr. Crawford, asked Mr. Cooper if he would give me refuge, and Mr. Cooper agreed to protect me. I was given in to Mr. Cooper's custody at my own request.

Plaintiff,—This was done in the Magistrate's chambers, and he did not give Miss Pearson to Mr. Cooper judicially.

Witness cross-examined by plaintiff,—I took with me a little box belonging to my brother. I did not take a knife. I wrote a letter to Mrs. Cooper on the 1st of May; but did not ask to be allowed to go there. I saw Mrs. Cooper a day before I went there. I made no previous arrangement to go to her. I told you I was going to Mrs. Cooper. You said, "very well, I don't want to stop you." You wrote a note asking me to come home. You wrote me once. I told Mr. Cooper about my gold watch and chain.

His Honor,—This has nothing to do with the case.

Plaintiff,—I want to know if I should pay Rs. 40 to her, when I don't get her services. Did you try to get a situation (to witness).?

Miss Pearson,—I tried to get a situation.

His Honor to plaintiff.—Supposing you are entitled to her services, you must shew you were deprived of her services by Mr. Cooper. Both your daughter and Mr. Cooper deny you were deprived of her services by him. Plaintiff to his daughter,—Have you not drawn from Mr. Oliver the money which I was ordered to pay.

Miss Pearson.—I have.

Plaintiff,—I lose so much money and get no benefit.

His Honor,—The magistrate makes the order, when a father does not support his children. You are bound to comply with the Magistrate's order.

Plaintiff,—If I am bound to do that, I am entitled to her services.

His Honor then observed that if this action had been brought in England, it would have been an action on the case for harbouring the plaintiff's daughter, and for continuing to do so after receiving notice from the plaintiff. Plaintiff admitted that Miss Pearson was not his daughter, and he failed to shew that legally he was entitled to her custody as guardian. But supposing he was entitled to her custody, he must shew that he was deprived of her services by Mr. Cooper. It appeared upon the evidence that she went to Mr Cooper of her own accord, and without any inducement on his part. Plaintiff, therefore, failed to prove that he was deprived of her services through the instrumentality of Mr. Cooper. Plaintiff contended that he was entitled to her services, because he paid for her maintenance. His Honor assumed that the Magistrate's order was rightly made; but whether it was rightly or wrongly made, it would not render Mr. Cooper liable. If plaintiff was entitled to her custody, he must apply to the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Under the English law, plaintiff could not compel her to return to his custody against her will, when she is above sixteen years of age. If the plaintiff considered the Magistrate's order wrongly made, he had his remedy by applying to the High Court to quash the Magistrate's order. His Honor would dare say the order was rightly made. Plaintiff having, on these grounds, failed to prove his case, His Honor entered a verdict in favour of the defendant.

Plaintiff,—Am I then to go on paying for her maintenance and have no benefit of her services?

His Honor would not give an opinion upon the Magistrate's order, and to say whether plaintiff was bound to pay for a limited period or for life.

Plaintiff,—She has been enticed away by Mr. Cooper, and I do not know how I could regain her services.

His Honor told plaintiff to seek legal advice, and have his remedy, if he thought proper, in the High Court.

Verdict for defendant and costs.

(BEFORE MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

George Cotes vs. M. de Souza.

Mr. Prentis for plaintiff.

Mr. Barton for defendant.

This was an action brought to recover Rs. 385 for damages sustained by plaintiff on account of the purchase of a buggy of the defendant.

Plaintiff, who is an Engineer, stated that he purchased the buggy of the defendant, who, he alleged, warranted it to be sound, and, at the same time, agreed to do any repairs to it that might be required during the ensuing twelve months. Soon after he got it home, one of the tires came off the wheel, and it was returned to the defendant to repair the damage, which he did; when shortly afterwards a shaft was broken and it being again sent to the defendant, he refused to have anything more to do with it. Defendant told plaintiff that he was not aware that there was anything the matter with the shaft. The plaintiff then sent him a lawyer's letter, and as that had no effect, he commenced the present suit.

Further evidence was adduced by plaintiff, but it failed to shew that there had been any warranty in the matter by the defendant.

His Honor non-suited the plaintiff.

NEWS LETTERS.

DELHI, *August* 12.

INSTEAD of being among the Moors, I would I were upon them exploding powder and expending shot in "bonnie Scotland;" but the will and the way are at variance, and here I am busily engaged in bothering my head for "game," an article much scarcer than the grouse and blackcock among the heather on this "twelfth of August 1863. So be it. Since my last I have had a look at the country, and nearly got drowned on my journey back. The whole country is under water, through which the springing crops look strong and healthy, but it is disagreeably suggestive of malaria; and unless the rains continue as favourably as they have hitherto done, next month and October will, I fear, be very sickly. At present, I am thankful to say, the Europeans continue very healthy, and, excepting one or two cases from the election, cholera has not been hinted at. These district cases are always reported as "cholera," but it generally turns out that they are common ailments, the natural results of over-eating, or too liberal indulgence in unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables. Upon the whole, we of Delhi have much to be thankful for, and the season has been one almost unparalleled for healthiness. We have had one or two severe thunder-storms of late, which looks like the breaking up of the rains, but I hope they are only "warnings." On the 31st ultimo the rain fell in torrents, inundating the public garden again, and on the 10th a pretty smart storm passed over the station, deluging it with rain, and startling her Majesty's liege with the proximity of its electricity. The same night the wall of a house in Billeemar fell, and buried six unfortunates who were sleeping in fancied security, in its ruins. During these storms it is distressing to hear the screams of native women, who, precluded by *purdah*, from making their escape, cry out lustily for some one to save them; their gallant husbands having in all probability taken precautions to provide a place of safety for themselves, leave their better halves and quarters to *kismut*. The amount of property destroyed during these heavy rains is very great; and is hard upon the poor people. But what can be done? So long as cheap ruins are to be had, the poorer classes will not seek better houses to live in; and if they did, what with railway investment embroilments, I doubt if they could find enough to cover all their heads.

There is a report that the second battalion Rifle Brigade, stationed here, though not down in the relief, will proceed with one of the great camps as escort. I give this as likely to prove correct; and this fine band is, I suspect, a great acquisition when marching; but it is "unkind," not to say selfish, to deprive us of its sweet strains in the only season when we can enjoy them, especially as all our regiments are away and will not return before the Cabul grapes and pomegranates in November! But we must put up with the loss, and smile at fate. Great improvements are still being carried on between the Jumma Musjid and "Elgin Road." We have also laid down a simple square between the Great Mosque and road for grand military displays; and the *tout ensemble* will be a great improvement to Delhi. The Hon'ble Mr. Maine, law member of the Imperial Council, passed through Delhi a few days ago *en route* to Simla. The Hon'ble George Campbell has also passed through towards the same station. Mr. Cooper, C.B., our Deputy Commissioner, has got two months' extension to remain at Simla, and Colonel Hamilton, our Commissioner, proceeds there also next month. Delhi will consequently be well represented in the approaching gaieties of October, which, at the closing month of the season, is generally the gayest. The Imperial Council will meet at Lahore—that is if they can find house-room for them. Of course the majority of smaller fry will have to make shift with tents but I doubt much if whether there is a suitable building available as "Council Chamber." The Municipal Commissioners are working well; their Chairman, Mr. Parry, is just now away on very private affairs, and he is much missed. There are many improvements still to be effected, especially near the Kabul Gate, which fortunately Assistant Commissioner is building a splendid mansion nearly completed, which will scarcely have a road to it by the time the cold weather sets in, unless some are very soon repaired or newly constructed. Everything appears to be going on quietly in the station. The Jumna bridge of boats, and that at the Hindun, continue periodically to trouble impatient travellers, but with these exceptions all goes on serenely, and we shall soon have people passing through on their return from the hills, as thick as blackberries, or leaves in Lombrosa.

P. S.—A letter from Simla just received informs me of the arrival there of Colonel Crawley.—*Englishman, Aug.* 17.

MUSSOORIE, *August* 16.—

AND so, Gunner is not dead but "kilt!" For ten days he has been in bed, sore with the metaphorical drubbing administered by my darling of a Caroline; and now he comes out with a whole batch of old nonsenses; which show that if the doctor has cured some of his infirmities, he has not been able to eradicate that perilous stupidity with which Gunner may have been born, or to which he may have accustomed himself by the "pegsystem" of which he is so fond.

My dear Carry tells me to notice two or three points in Gunner's letter, which denote a very depraved or extremely stupid mind. *He* says that Carry ought to have known what wadding was used for loading guns. That, special knowledge, *she* would observe, should have been reserved for Popgunner, and his fraternity;—as a lady, she was privileged to be ignorant on the subject. But there was a deeper meaning in her words than Pop, without help, could ever unravel. To have put Gunner's letters to any use, would have been paying him too high a compliment. She merely suggested that they should be turned into wadding, that they might be *uselessly* expended. Do you perceive the point, Pop, my boy? But Pop, my sweet, you have evidently suffered from more than ordinary coolness. Your mind is affected, and your moral perceptions so completely blunted, that you have actually stated the thing which is not. You talk of *Caroline's* allusion to Don Juan. *She* never made any such allusion. "Twas I,—Alphonse, that did it, and I am sure you won't think any the worse of me for it; since, although you are very dull of comprehension, you must be aware that many things are permitted to gentlemen which are banned and barred to ladies. My dearest Carry has never read the work. She has been told by her own Alphonse that it is highly improper, and that is enough for her—dear, dutiful and affectionate tiddlem, that she is!—And so, Pop, my sweet, you try to get over the *tete-a tete* difficulty by suggesting that when riding side by side, a couple may turn their foreheads one to another. I let you have your own way. Imagine two happy individuals with their foreheads in this nice position; perhaps with their noses cemented together with wax, for fear they should not be exactly opposite at all times; imagine this, and then with the Mall crowded with racing people, calculate how long the *tete-a-tete* would be carried on without interruption, in the shape of a charge of heavy cavalry. No, no. The idea, you will see, is utterly absurd, Poppy, my child. A *tete-a tete* on horseback—more especially on the Mall, is utterly impossible—and the idea could only have entered the mind of a being who (like you, Lollypop,) has opened too free an aperture for the ingress of such images, by *spiriting* away the little brain with which Nature may have endowed you.

You need not spare any of your sympathy for me, Lolly, my boy; because though Caroline is confessedly capsicum tempered, I am peppercorn myself, and therefore don't care for it. But where did you hear that she proposed to me; if she did, she saved me a great deal of bother, and I am very much obliged to her. You may have heard Mr. Black tell how "Miss Murray" lost a good offer by not following this plan.

* * * *

And now, I suppose, you would like to hear, Mr. Editor, how it is that I can write thus fondly of Carry after her last letter. To tell you the truth, I brim over with good nature, and when, a day or two ago, in the Vajurveda, (where it is found among the formulas referring to the human sacrifice) the hymn appears to have been used at the human sacrifices. That at the earliest period of the Vedic time human sacrifices were quite customary with the Brahmans, can be proved beyond any doubt. But the more eminent and distinguished among their leaders soon abandoned the practice as revolting to human feelings. This form of the sacrifice, however, seems to have been kept for a long time; for the ritual required at that occasion is actually preserved in the Yajurveda; but they only tied men of different castes and classes to the sacrificial posts, and released them afterwards, sacrificing animals instead of them.

It has been of late asserted, that the original parts of the Vedas do not know the system of caste. But this conclusion was prematurely arrived at without sufficiently weighing the evidence. It is true the caste system is not to be found in such a developed state, the duties enjoined to the several castes are not so clearly defined, as in the Law books, and Puranas. But nevertheless the system is already known in the earlier parts of the Vedas, or rather presupposed. The barriers only were not so quite unsurmountable as in later times.

One of the surest tests, that a division of the people into three classes at least must have been prevailing at a very early period, even before the Hindus separated from the Iranians, the ancestors of the Parsis, with whom they formed one and the same race, is furnished by the sacred books of the Parsis, the so-called Zend Avesta. Here we find the Zorastrians, or the followers of the Ahuramasda religion, divided into three classes: *athravas i. e.* priests, *rathaesthas i. e.* warriors, and *vas'trya fshuyans i.e.* agriculturists. These divisions exactly correspond to those in the Vedas. The Athravas represents the Brahmans, the Rathaestha the Kshattriyas, and the Vas'trya fshuyans the Vaisya of the Hindus. That chiefly the athravas or priests formed a class or even caste we may learn from several passages of the Zendavesta. They had their own secrets which they were prohibited from divulging; the spiritual guidance of the whole nation was entrusted to them. None but the son of a priest could become a priest, and this practice has been adhered to by the Parsis up to the present day.

From all we know the real origin of caste appears to go back to a time anterior to the composition of the Vedic hymns, though its development into a regular system with unsurmountable barriers can be referred only to the latest period of the Vedic times.

Since we seek in vain in any Brahmanical work from the most ancient down to the present times, for anything like an historical account of the origin of Brahmanism, it being everywhere supposed to be a divine institution, been worn once; and is cheap at the figure. (Cash. mind.)

P. P. S.—Carry says she knows you will insert the announcement for nothing, so I'll not send the rupee till we hear from you again.

ALPHONSE."

—Mofussilite August 21.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE learn from Simla, that the 42nd R. H. Regiment will march from Dugshai on the 15th November—for Lahore. This fine Regiment, we understand, will from a portion of the Viceroy's escort to the capital of the Punjaub, and will no doubt, take a part in the large Camp of Exercise to be assembled at Lahore, for the glorification of the Council of India, and perhaps, to admonish the Chiefs of Afghanistan, that the Government of India has not shut its eyes to the state of that country.—*Mofussilite, August* 21.

NEILGHERRY TEA.

THE cultivation of the Tea plant on the Blue Mountains, has been for a long while past attracting increased attention, as the success of the experiments made by various parties became more and more decided, and may now be said to have assumed a considerable degree of importance. Ere long, it is likely that Neilgherry Tea will, to a large extent, compete with foreign growths in the public consumption of our Presidency.

We were lately favoured with a small canister containing tea from the estate of Mr. H. D. Rae near Ootacamund, and having both tried it ourselves and submitted it to the judgment of critical friends, we are enabled to give an exceedingly good report of its qualities, as regards flavour, strength, and fragrance. A better cup of tea than it supplied to us, we have not for a long while tasted, and we trust that Mr. Rae will soon be able to fulfil his advertised intention of bringing his teas into the market.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Aug.* 22.

LECTURE ON THE ORIGIN OF BRAHMANISM.

Delivered at the United Service Institution of Western India, August 21, 1863. By MARTIN HAUG, PH. D.

THE origin of Brahmanism, of that system of spiritual guidance which has been carried on by a certain privileged class over India's millions for many centuries past, and remained up to this day, is lost in the depths of antiquity. No book of history, no inscription records the date at which the Brahmans originated, nor is there any where mention made how they achieved their supremacy in spiritual matters. The Brahmans themselves claim to divine origin of their own persons as well as of the system they represent. They say that they have come direct from the mouth of Brahma, who is the Supreme Being, and that they are destined to instruct mankind and to show the human beings the way to salvation. The expression "mankind" is of course here to be taken in a more restricted sense, as referring to what men were comprised in the pale of Indian society. All that did not live within it, nor conformed to the so-called divine institution of caste, were regarded as very inferior beings, standing between animals and the recognised members of Hindu society. The Brahmans could, therefore, shew the way to real members of Hindu society, but never to outsiders, such as Mlechhas, by which name foreigners are generally called.

In order to prove their supremacy as a right to which they are entitled by God's dispensation, the Brahmans appeal to certain passages of their most sacred books called the *Vedas*, which are said to have no human origin but to be divine and eternal. These books which, no doubt, are compositions of a very high antiquity, are according to the present division, four in number, viz., Rik, Yajus, Saman, and Atharvan. Each of

THE PLEASURES OF CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING.

(*Examiner, August* 1.)

Continental Excursions. Cautions for the First Tour. On the Annoyance, Short-comings, Indecencies, and Impositions incidental to Foreign Travel: addressed to Husbands, Fathers, Brothers, and all Gentlemen going with Female Relatives on Continental Excursions. By Viator Verax. (Third Edition.) W. Ridgway.

There is scarcely a syllable of exaggeration in this clever pamphlet, which all travellers belonging to the category named in the title-page ought carefully to read before they set out for the Continent. They will obtain for sixpence—the price at which it is sold—more useful information than is contained in all the guide-books that have ever yet been published. It needed not the written statement of "Viator Verax" to assure us that he is well qualified to give advice, for experience declares itself in every line of his truthful and entertaining *brochure*. That experience extends over a period of eight and forty years, but the merit of his publication does not lie in recollections of the past; its value consists in its direct application to the present time.

As the title-page implies, the following disclosures are addressed to readers of that gender which the grammarian naively asserts to be "more worthy than the feminine." A father's acquaintance with certain of the facts revealed will, it is hoped, enable him to shield his wife and children from many of the disagreeables (a mild term, considering all things) and outrages to which I have seen my country women exposed. And this will effect some positive good. The English gentlewoman "by that name if rightly called") is the most delicate of the gentle sex at home, and owes it to her characteristic pre-eminence in modesty, purity, refinement and self-respect, that she should be, as it were, fenced round with all the care and caution requisite to secure her—in countries whose habits and morale are so diverse from ours—from affront, offence, hardship, and outrages which her acute sense of conventional decencies can ill brook, and her inexperience in barbarism leads her not to expect.

After some preliminary remarks on the inevitable annoyances that assail the traveller on entering France, whether at Calais or Boulogne, Viator Verax introduces his travelling party—which, for the immediate purpose of his argument, he considers a family one, with at least one lady belonging to it—to their first hotel, where private apartments are asked for.

We may (he says) let the *salon* (the sitting room) pass without any particular comment. It will smell close and musty, unless there be an open fire-place. In many the *Poele*, or china stove, is built up against the fireplace, the flue of which receives the pipe of the stove, and all ventilation is effectually cut off. The French never open the windows of a vacant room. A *pendule* (clock) will be seen on the chimney-piece, or, if there be no slab there, on a bracket, or table, or *commode*; but a French housekeeper would as soon live in a room without a ceiling or a window, as without a clock-piece; though it is a notorious fact, that in nine instances out of ten, the said piece of mechanism is found to be out of order, and the hour hand pointing to four o'clock when it should be upon ten. The sofa will probably be found covered with rich Utrecht velvet and the chairs and stools *en suite*; but let my traveller try both the bell-pulls, and ascertain if either of them will do its office. Let him ascertain if the door-key turns in the lock; if the bolt acts. In summer time, the window curtains may probably have been removed. If they be in their place, let them be drawn once or twice, backwards and forwards, to dislodge spiders or moths; and let the *croisees*, the peculiar folding casements or windows, be opened and shut again, just to see how they, too, act.

Viator Verax also advises the new comers to look well to the number of "bougies" that may be lit for their accommodation, taking care to limit the amount to their actual necessities, inadvertence in this matter entailing generally a most exorbitant charge. He then directs attention to what is *not* to be found in a foreign bedroom:

No towel-horse—no gown-horse—no pegs for gowns—no bidet—no footbath—no chamber-pail for slops—no night-commode—no wardrobe—no hot-water can—no soap—no cheval-glass—no shutters or Venetian blinds to exclude the early morning sunlight. Chamber candlesticks are articles wholly unknown; and snuffers and douters (*eteingnoirs*) are not to be found. You must blow out your candles, or extinguish them in any way you like; and carry them about in the high sticks, as in England we carry "chamber candles."

The vexed question of "hot water," an article which, in one sense, the traveller may be said to live in, —next arises. When supplied, after much requisition, it is brought in a brass vessel "very nearly resembling the gallon-measure cans carried about by bricklayers when supplying themselves with beer from the nearest publichouse," the aforesaid vessel, much battered being not very easy to hold on account of its shape, its weight, and the heat of the metal handle. The foot-pan difficulty comes next, and let the traveller remember a fact which our author does not mention—that the water for this purpose is always made extra in the bill under the head of a "bain de pieds," the usual charge being from 50 to 75 centimes. The necessary ablutions are scarcely made,—indeed, it frequently happens that they are not begun,—before the traveller is assailed with the inquiry as to whether Monsieur or Madame intends to dine at the table d'hote. So urgent, indeed, are the waiters in this—at German and Swiss hotels especially—that, as an instance, we may mention being asked, while breakfasting at ten o'clock, at "The Three Kings," at Basle—an excellent house in many respects—whether we would not be of the dinner company at twelve! The *table d'hote* is an "institution" which Viator Verax holds in great detestation, but before he describes it, he pauses to warn the inexperienced against the "Trous Judas,"—those infamous expedients by means of which the unprincipled next-door neighbour of a traveller has knowledge of all that takes place in the bed-room which the stranger occupies. These "Trous Judas" are small holes bored in the panel of a dividing door for the purpose of seeing all that is done in the room adjoining. They are chiefly made by foreigners who, says Viator Verax, "stand upon stools, chairs, or on whatever will elevate them to the position most favourable for their object; or they will crouch down and gaze through the lower holes; having taken off their boots or shoes that their near presence may not be surmised by the slightest sound in that direction." And he adds;

I was made aware of this nefarious practice at an early period of my travels. A Frenchman of distinction, and, as the phrase is, "of superior manners," volunteered to me the information that he had watched a certain Swiss lady (who with her husband had often dined at our table in the best hotel at Cbamounix) for nearly an hour all through her dressing-time; and added much more. "I had made a sufficient number of peepholes," said he, "and could see her in every part of her room."

Our author's indignation suggests "vitriol injected into the eyes of the peeper," as the most fitting punishment; but, prevention being better than cure, advises that a railway wrapper, an old shawl, or a boat-cloak, should be fastened across the door by a couple of iron tacks, for effectual protection and privacy.

Our author's experience in the Salle-a-manger is next recorded. He is describing an average dinner at four or five francs a head, inclusive of wine or beer, and the description is too piquant not to be told in his own words.

Having taken your seat on a rush or wooden-bottomed chair, you will find a plate of heavy, dull white ware as thick as a roof-tile, and about eight inches in width, containing a folded napkin, flanked by a three-pronged silver or electro-plate fork, a pointed spoon, and a kitchen knife (that is, a black-handled one), with a very dull blade. Few, very few, white-handled knives will be met with after leaving England. . . . Opposite to the plate stand a wine-glass and a tumbler very closely resembling a cupping-glass. At intervals of about two feet will be seen a little bit of square glass, having two small cavities, which are filled with pepper and salt. Salt-spoons, none: the guests are expected to dip their knives into the "cellars." At three or four feet distances are placed, in a black wooden frame, a cruet of red vinegar, and one of oil; *poppy* oil, by-the-bye, not olive. A heavy carafe of water is supplied among six guests, and long rolls of bread are distributed in like manner. . . . Very speedily after you have seated yourself, a waiter brings to you the *carte des vins*.

After dilating on the wretched quality of the *vin ordinaire*, and the extravagant prices of the better sorts, he continues:

Well, the said dinner begins by each person being served with a shallow white plate, containing what is called "potage." It will be designated by some special name: "Potage Vermicelli," or "Crecy," "Julienne," or "Printannier," "Au Riz," or "Palestin." Any one of these may be accurately imitated thus: Take four table-spoonfuls of English beef-tea, add two of thin rank gravy, or sage, sinc about, and throw in either a few shreds of parsley and carrot, or a tea-spoonful of rice, or a "pinch" of vermicelli. To produce the "Julienne" omit the gruel, and substitute three additional tablespoonfuls of beef-tea, and some minced water-cress and carrot. The earliest thing to become familiar with in this department of the "soups" (a term hardly to be used in France, for there we get nothing but varieties of *broth*)is the *lukewarmness* of the ration thus served. You may travel from Calais to Cairo and not meet with *hot plates* at dinners. They are absolutely ignored; and as the tureen is placed at a side-table, and its contents are ladled into a stone-cold plate which is carried about, probably for twenty yards before it reaches the party to whom it is to be presented this fluid preface to the host's entertainment is enjoyed, as a matter of course, with the chill *on*. Now count four minutes, perhaps five or six, by the watch. In this dull interval you will see the guests "walking into" the *bread*, "faute de mieux ;" and the rapid result of this premature indulgence in farinaceous aliment is an order for wine. The *hote* is well aware of it, and reckons on wine, low priced or high priced, being in demand before any dish circulates after his rich *potage*. Till within the last four or five years the dish that invariably followed it consisted of lumps of coarse beef which had been boiled down till every particle of juice and flavour was extinct, and were then made to do duty as bouilli (or meat boiled down to mere fibres), the flavourless condition of which was thought to be compensated by a thin slice of melon. When melons were not in season, the cook sent round with this *caput mortuum* a few bits of carrot; sometimes pickled gherkins. Since the railways have favoured the transport of fish from the coast, these indigestible lumps of cow-beef have, for the most part, been superseded by a ration of fish. In this article the cook's ingenuity is most playful. A large lealibut, sometimes a bake, or a huge plaice, is cut up into portions of an ounce and a half weight, and sent round as the representative of turbot. . . . The fish is disposed of (where cut up we see not); and potatoes, served alone, follow. As this vegetable is worse cultivated in France than in any country in Europe, I would advise my friends never to touch it unless sliced and fried, or sliced and served with melted butter and parsley. *An naturel* it is hard and wholly indigestible. Now count four minutes; roll and acid *vin ordinaire*, in the interval. The next *entree* is beef. It is described as "rosbif"—meaning "roast beef"—a facetious illusion! Roasted meat of any kind is not brought to table in France; the meat is invariably *baked*. . . . No vegetables will be served with this baked beef. You must not expect to eat vegetables with *any* meat at the *table d'hote*, unless you reserve a plate at your side to eat from at intervals. Probably when the beef has been disposed of, and bread and wine are again resorted to in the dull interval that follows (for these breaks in the feast are frequent, and prolong the sitting to an hour and a quarter), a plate containing scarlet-runner beans, in a very greasy state, or some cauliflower saturated with butter (lukewarm), is placed before you. . . . The next dish may be hot cray fishes, of about the size of your little finger, the edible part of each amounting to about the sixth part of an ounce. We may suppose these to be sent round merely to occupy attention and fingers, for a minute or two. Then comes a dish containing slices of "gigot roti," that is, of leg of mutton, but *not* roti; this, also, is baked meat, and as the leg weighs but six English pounds, and is utterly devoid of fat, this is a lukewarm portion which always awakens saddening recollections of home, if the guest have been familiar with our country's primest meat. The baked mutton having been relished with what appetite it might, a large metal dish is carried round containing the legs, wings, back, and breast, of a baked duck. In Ghent, at our private dinner, we were served with a *boiled* duck! This baked duck is distributable among nine persons—two legs, two wings, two transverse cuts off the breast, two ditto of the back, andthe rump! Half a dozen ducks are baked at once for a *table d'hote* dinner-table laid for sixty guests. The entire bird is scarcely larger than a full-sized grouse. A thick circle or ring of baked rice pudding, deeply browned, now goes the round of the table, with a red wine sauce, sweetened, and is quickly succeeded by baked chickens, cut up exactly as the ducks were, and, together with this make-belief for a roast fowl, is handed round a bowl containing two cabbage lettuces, broken up, and anointed with poppy oil (*huile d'oillette*), and sprinkled with salt; sometimes a small proportion of endive is added. The lettuce is quite green, never having been bleached by ligature or pressure—and this is called "the salad!" . . . These skinny pullets and the lettuces close the dinner. A "sweet" of some sort is then handed round, and some *Normandy* cheese closely resembling Gruyere Swiss cheese, by which the English are continually deceived (both *at home* and abroad), and then the guests are left to the keen relish of their dessert. This is a pleasantry. The apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, and nectarines, are invariably so hard —having been purchased in the market with a view *to keeping* through many days (the week if possible) —that the merest discretion and common sense would deter any one who feeds wholesomely from having anything to do with them. Barcelona nuts and almonds are distributed here and there, in the shell. Foreigners women especially, crack these, with avidity, never asking for *casse noisettes* (nut-crackers); and the noise made by young children on the occasion is annoying in the extreme. They shamelessly pocket them, as I have seen their mothers do by the macaroons and other cakes, which they afterwards munch and munch as they walk along the streets. So much for the table d'hote dinner! And who, that has dined often at the common table d' hote of France, shall say that this lively picture is overcharged!

A more disagreeable subject now engages our attention, than the author's "cautions" would have been sadly incomplete, had it remained unspoken of.

When you are on the point of choosing apartments in a hotel, be it in France, Belgium, or Switzerland, where wife, daughter, or other female relatives are to lodge, let one of your first inquiries be with respect to Le Cabinet. It is called by various names. In Germany it is very commonly termed the Commoditat; sometimes as in the railway stations, Abtritt. Impelled by the continual remonstrances and complaining of their English visitors, the hotel-keepers in these countries have very laudably endeavoured, of late years, to introduce expedients resembling, in some respects our water-closets; but with very rare success. . . . In many a hotel, the brilliant exterior of which would seem to suggest perfection in all its appointments within, the abominations in this particular department are unspeakable. The effluvium indicates only too plainly the situation of the cabinet. One glance, on the opening of the door, is mostly sufficient to make any English gentlewoman run away as from a chamber of horrors to her room.

The "custom of the country," very truly says Viator Verax, is "to manage as one can,"—and how some French ladies manage is told as follows:

A gentleman, who had been enlightened on the subject by his wife, related to me the following incident, which evinces the extreme filthiness of even female habits among the foreigners. She had given the *fille de chambre* a small fee, when leaving the hotel, in consideration, as she told the girl, of her having required her so often to attend to the night *commode* in her bedroom. The girl begged she would not mention the subject;" for, said she, "we always expect the *dames Anglaises* to be very particular about that matter; but we *do* feel ourselves overtasked, especially by the French ladies, when they set us to work on the drawers." "The drawers! Why, what in the world does the girl mean?" "Why, madame, they often pull one of the drawers out about an inch, or twelve inches forward, and sit there, and shut it to again; leaving us, when they have quitted the hotel, a few minutes afterwards, to make all clean after them, as we best can."

As a means of averting the wretchedness, contamination, and defilement, so often imminent in continental habits, Viator Verax tells us that at Fyle's Repository of Scientific Inventions for Sanitary Purposes, at 46 Leicester square, may be purchased an article which would appear in any lady's luggage to be only a bonnet-box.

This box contains a metal pail, having a removeable polished mahogany rim, metal lid, and hermetically closing-cover. This might be in use through a whole day, and render the owner wholly independent of the foreign hotel lobby. It travels in the said box with the other luggage, perfectly scentless, and may be lifted by a child of twelve years of age; being light in weight, and convenient in shape. I would earnestly advise the adoption of this admirable article into the family's baggage. The ladies will not then have to encounter—to meet and glide by—the moustached foreigner (be he a noble or a pedlar) with his waiscoat unbuttoned, cigar in mouth, and his hands fumbling at his braces—in the corridor. They will not be subject to the insult of coming upon such a personage *seated with the door open*, at a sudden turn to the right or left, at the end of the lobby, or feel constrained to avail themselves of the loathsome retreat.

It is not pleasant to dwell on such matters, but to show the indifference of foreigners to "the situation" above referred to, we may mention that, stopping once at Courtrai, and being in search of the "Cabinet," we found it in the courtyard. It was of old-fashioned construction, and capable of accommodating a family party. On one seat was enthroned, with the door open, the landlady of the hotel, who, without rising at the stranger's approach, courteously invited him to take his seat beside her, an invitation which was as courteously declined.

We have drawn largely upon this pamphlet, but it is just now the season for foreign travel, and we think that much advantage may arise from its contents being generally known. Agreeing with our author in all his remarks, we conclude our notice in his own words:

I would not dissuade any family-party from travelling over thousands of miles in European countries, if they have health and wealth, and the accurate knowledge of languages, and other good qualifications; but I wish to befriend them, on the eve of such excursions, by putting the inexperienced on their guard, and making revelations which may preserve them from the indignities, impositions, indecencies, and deprivations, for which our native habits in nowise prepare them.

A DERBY DAY AMONG THE ARABS.

(*Fraser's Magazine for July.*)

Ever since the French have had leisure for such things, and especially since the campaign in the Crimea, where the value of the Arab as a cavalry horse was so abundantly proved, the Government has given a good deal of attention to horse-breeding and horse-flesh generally, in Algeria. It has established haras or breeding studs in several parts of the colony; and a considerable number of frances is spent annually in buying up animals of good points and pedigree for sires. Besides this, annual races, under the patronage of, and for prizes offered by the Government, are frequently got up throughout the three provinces. One of the first things that catches the eye of the traveller, as he enters any of the more important towns, is a large poster relating to certain 'courses' which either have taken place or are to take place somewhere in the neighbourhood, under the direction of the 'commandant superieur,' or some other distinguished official; and it was through one of these affiches that we first got the information, subsequently confirmed by the scarcity of beds, that it was 'race week' in Constantina. My companion was a French tourist—a rare bird in Algeria, though common enough on the Rhine. Our acquaintance had sprung up in Marseilles harbour, and gathered strength from the discovery that there was a community of no-purpose between us—that we alone of all on board had no particular object except the indulgence of vagabondism in going to Algeria. It languished a little in the Gulf of Lyons; for 'rolling seas' divide people on board the same ship as effectually as if they rolled between continents; and there are moments when even a Boswell would not give a farthing for the sentiments of his Retreat Friend on any subject whatever, and probably would rather not see him at dinner. But on smoother waters and under the ripening southern sun it rallied, and bore fruit in the form of a travelling league, which was to continue in force till the end of our stay at Constantina. There are, it would seem, certain things inseparable from horse-racing, let the country, climate, or circumstances be what they may. Mr. Oliphant found a Derby Day at Lucknow very like one at Epsom, as far as the road was concerned; and here at Constantina, we found that coolness of reception which every one must have experienced who has had the misfortune of paying a visit to Doncaster or Chester during race time. As our vehicle rumbled up the market-place in the grey of the morning, the waiters, it is true, sauntered out from the hotels in the neighbourhood; but it was from force of habit, or because they had nothing else to do at that early hour, not with an eye to business. They were full, they said; and they took that contented and philosophic view of the wants of their fellow-creatures which repletion always produces. We wanted board and lodging, sleep and refreshment; and they wished we might get them. That was about all they were prepared to do for us. And yet on this very spot, about a year before (only it was not then race week), I had been fought over as though I were the body of Patroclus, by rival hotel retainers. On that occasion victory remained with the representative of the Hotel des Colonies, in consequence of a statement made by him that the Hotel de l'Orient was haunted by a breed of bug which especially affected houses of Moorish architecture; a fact in natural history which I now mentioned to my companion as worth insertion in any notes he might be taking in this quality of inquiring tourist. The allusion was well-timed, for, being overheard, it elicited the remark that apparently monsieur had been here before. But yes, certainly, monsieur had been here not quite a year before. This altered the complexion of affairs immediately. From being a mere casual, I became a customer—'a gent as used the house,' as our Saxon tongue, with noble simplicity phrases it; and my friend shone in a reflected light as a customer *in futuro*. To such a hotel is never full. Be it race week or election time, somehow it always turns out that number 24 is going away to-day, or that the party that has engaged 13 is not coming till the day after to-morrow; and, through some discovery of the sort, we got rooms and breakfast.

For the rest, the effects of the races on Constantina were of an indigenous character. The cafes in the Grand Place, usualy altogether in the occupation of the French army, were now crowded by the 'country party' of Algeria. There were prosperous cads, from the immediate neighbourhood, men of property, perhaps even house property in this same city of Constantina, and in town to kill two birds with one stone, to enjoy themselves and see about their rents. There were well-to-do Arabs from the south, in the finest and whitest of bournouses, evidently large owners of large flocks and many camels, and vast hoards of wheat and barley, cunningly buried in many a hole among the southern sand-hills. Fine old Arab gentlemen these, all of the olden time, yet not so bigoted that imported manners were wholly odious in their sight. In some instances they even joined in a friendly game of billiards or glass of absinthe with some jolly 'dog of a Christian' who had made their acquaintance whea on duty among their tribes; for, although the Prophet has strictly forbidden the drawing of lots for portions of camel's flesh, he has said nothing about billiards, and though he foresaw that the Mogrebbin followers were to be subjected to the temptation of absinthe, doubtless he considered its nauseousness a sufficient safeguard. At any rate, there is nothing in the Koran to forbid an orthodox Mussulman from occasionally indulging in the beverage.

Some of the groups thus formed would have made interesting subjects for the philosopher or the painter. Here at one glance you have the old world and the new; the picturesque Past, and the practical Present; the moveless, trustful, 'resigned' East, and the restless, self-reliant, self-believing West. On one side of the mock-marble cafe table you have wiry, compact Europe, with shaven cheek and bristling moustache, well girthed and tightly buttoned, ready for action at a moment's notice; efficient, but not poetical to look at. On the other side Asia, seemingly on three chairs—for his robe, of a fashion which dates further back than chairs, is too much for one—a stately sight, everything about him easy, flowing, and uncoastrained, from his voluminous white drapery and long grizzled beard, even to the gutturals of his language, which roll from *his* mouth like the bubblings of a nargileh, while the best attempt of Europe opposite only produces a sound like a terrier's bark behind, perhaps, is young Asia, a handsome boy—as the young Arab of gentle blood generally is—fair-skinned, with bright black eyes, and a pleasant laughing face; a dandified young monkey, in his fine snow-white bournous, and silken sash, and little red morocco boots. He has been brought up here from the tent to see the town—perhaps for the first time in his life; and yet, boy-like, he is not the least awed by its wonders; on the contrary, he amuses himself with teasing the venerable grey beard who accompanies his father as henchman, just as if they were all at home among the 'houses of hair' of their tribe, a hundred miles away.

The tented Arab, when he is a man of substance and rank, will sometimes share in town dissipation to this extent; but his poorer brother, who has not been brought much, by his position or business, into contact with townsfolk, still retains a great deal of the old Bedouin shyness. He has not, in Algoria, that painful dread of the city which Eothen has so touchingly described as one of the characteristics of the Bedouin of the Syrian desert; indeed, he has no reason for it—at least, since the French occupation of the country. But still he is not at his ease among streets and houses, and the moment he has brought his gun-flint or saddle-cloth, or done whatever business brought him there, he gallops away as if he and his mare were glad to shake off the dust of civilization, and once more breathe the pure air of the illimitable mate air of the plains. There must have been on this occasion in the neighbourhood of Constantina, some thousands of nomads, who had come to see or take part in the races, or join in the fantasia with which every solemnity in Algeria winds up. Their camps dotted the plain and hill-sides all round the city; and on the great plateau on the south between the ravine of the Rummel and the heights of Mansourah, a large and populous suburb of tents had suddenly sprung up. But it contributed nothing to the bustle of the town, except in the form of an occasional wild-looking horseman, armed to the teeth, clattering up the street at that quick shuffling walk which, next to the gallop, is the favourite pace of the Arab cavalier, and passing houses and shops, and barrel-organs, and umbrellas, and other city wonders, without any apparent surprise at the number of things there are in the world of which he had no need. There is, indeed, one class of shop he cannot pass without a good stare: a gunmaker's is too much for his stoicism, and the polished barrels and stocks of the armes de luxe in the window, make his mouth water, when nothing else will move him.

They have, it is true, a legend at Constantina tending to show that Arabs cannot always abstain from looking into shop-windows; but the persons concerned were not Bedouins, so it does not affect the present proposition. When the Sidi Abd-er-Rahman-ben-Djellab ruled at Tougurt, in the region of the Wed Rirh, he was in the habit of sending a messenger occasionally to Constantina (then recently occupied by the French), to make purchases and collect news. In the process of time he remarked that, however the accounts of his informants might vary in other particulars about the city, they all agreed on one point, and that was, that there was, in a certain street at Constantina, a damsel whose beauty surpassed the most extravagant conceptions of their most imaginative poets. Now Abd-er-Rahman-ben-Djellab was at this time in a depressed state of mind. There was a vacancy in his heart and harem. He was a widower to an extent that may be represented by the vulgar fraction ½; for the favourite, fairest, and fattest of his four wives, Ghazalah, 'the gazelle,' who weighed nearly twenty stone, had just died. These tales of the Constantinan beauty excited, first, curiosity, and then a warmer and a stronger passion; and he called to him his major-domo, a faithful old servant and a man of judgment, and sent him off to the city of Constantina, and bring back a true report. And the major-domo replied, 'I hear and obey,' went, and returned, and reported, saying—'It is true, O my master, what thy servants have said, and there is no lie in it at all. I myself have seen her. Her cheeks are like ripe pomegranates, and her eyebrows are curved like the branch of the palm-tree, and her hair resembles the tail of El Warda, the mare of the Prophet, whose name be extolled! And all day she sits in the window of her father's house, which is indeed a mean casket for so bright a jewel, and steadfastly regards the persons who pass by, smiling in a manner that deprives the beholders of reason.' When the heart of Abd-er-Rahman was inflamed, and he gave a large sum to Bedouros to the major-domo, and told him to go to Constantina, and bring back the damsel at any cost. And the major-domo departed, and went to the house of the damsel's father; and, finding the father at the door of the house, he mentioned his mission, and explained that he came on the part of a mighty prince of the south, to demand in marriage his daughter the fair damsel who habitually sat in the window smiling; and that he was prepared to offer a handsome marriage portion. Whereupon the father was much perplexed; for, indeed, he had no daughter. He was only a hairdresser from Marseilles, who cut for the officers of the garrison, and curled for their wives; and the damsel was but a dummy, a wax-work figure which he had placed in his window as an indication of his profession. But the major-domo was a man of a liberal turn of mind, and as he had been instructed, under severe penalties, not to return without the damsel, he bought the image, and it became one of the chief ornaments of his master's harem. And Abd-er-Rahman-ben-Djellab, who was a man of pleasant humour and also of vast matrimonial experience, has left behind him the story—so the story ran—that there were worse wives, so far as peace and quietness were concerned, than the one he got from Constantina.

(*To be continued.*)

* 'Who will be averse to the religion of Abraham but he whose mind is infatuated?' 'When his Lord said unto him Resign thyself unto me; he answered, I have resigned myself unto the Lord of all creatures. And Abraham bequeathed this religion to his children; and Jacob did the same, saying, My children, verily God hath chosen this religion for you, therefore die not unless ye also be resigned."—'Resigned' 'Moslemuna,' in the singular, 'Moslem.'—Sale's *Koran* chap. ii.

For Sale.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received a fresh Batch of good CIGARS, Manila size. They will be sold cheap to close the account.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—A POCKET SEXTANT, by WATKINS and HILL, Charing Cross, nearly new, in Leather Case, well adapted for traveller.—Price cash Rs. 115.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for Galvanised Corrugated Iron, just about to be landed ex *Sea Park*.
They have also just received per the *City of Edinburgh* and other Ships fresh arrivals of—
Cast Iron, and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, &c.
Beams and Scales, with Weights.
Tools for Engineers and Contractors, &c.
Lift and Force Pumps.
Portable Steam Engines.
Bar Plate and Sheet Iron, &c.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

FOR SALE.—A COMPLETE STEAM BAKERY, including Engine Boiler, Patent Travelling Oven, Corn Mill, Flour Dressing Machine, Cutting Machine, with Patent Crank change of motion, Reversing Brake, Half Sack Mixing Machine, together with complete set of cutters for different sorts and sizes of biscuits. The whole with Shafting Pulleys, Bolts, Stores, &c.
This Steam Bakery has recently been received from England, and is ready for immediate fixing.
Apply to Mr. MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE BADHURJEE, No. 30, Medow Street, Fort.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.
Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co., Photographers and General Merchants, beg to call attention to a new lot of PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, elegantly Mounted and beautifully bound, which they have just received.
GLASSWARE.—A few handsome 6 Lights Candeliers, made either to be suspended or to stand on a Table, some pairs of beautiful Stained Candlesticks, of entirely new designs, Jewellery Boxes, Flower Vases, Ice and Fruit Dishes, &c. &c; Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras, Baths, Plate Boxes, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts, Gilt Moulding, Frames of all sorts, Stereoscopes, of assortment, French Wall Paper, Magic Lantern Slides, and also a stock of Miscellaneous articles.
Hummum Street.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese	Best Durham Mustard
Gollar'd Tongue	Bon Bons and Crackers in
Yorkshire Pies	Bottles
Preserved Dessert Fruits	Yarmouth Bloaters
Crystalized and in Syrup	Pickled Salmon
Potted Shames and Meats for breakfast	Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly
Westphalia Hams	Lyon Sausages
Hambro' Beef	Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both
Potted Tongue	Crystalized and in Juice as
Bloater Paste	Noyeau
Herrings a la Anchovies	Imperial Plums
Soups and Vegetables	Turkey Figs
Petit Pois	Burnt Almonds
Mushroom	Burnt Onions
Harricot	Preserved Ginger
Cardons	Muscatell Raisins
Macedoin Lequires	Apricot Peaches
Chicken and Rice	Cherries
Ox Tail	Marmalade
Mock Turtle	Mixed Rings
Gravy	Boar's Head and Truffles
Hare	Assorted Pates
Giblet and Mutton Broths	Black and Red Currants
Strasbourg Meats	Damsons
Anchovy Paste } In Jars.	Greengages
Bloater Paste }	Orleans Plums
Salmi Game	Apples
Normandy Pippins in 6 lbs. canisters	Corises de Montmorent
	Gooseberries.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.
Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes.
Exhibition Photographs (large size).
A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.)
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

THE NUPTIAL MEDAL to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by
TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of informing the Public, that as much commercial talent is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are European, they having served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice their craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interest.
Terms of Commission—5 per cent.
Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.
C. STEPHENS AND SONS,
Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge,
Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and is especially recommended for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY.—The Company have just secured, for Rs. 75,000, the ALATHING ESTATE, in Vurgalenderpet, near Mercara, Coorg. There are 150 acres, planted and 90 acres cleared, ready for planting this season, with 250 at 300 acres of fine forest. The whole Plantation is well situated and watered.
Forms of Application for Shares to be had from
Bombay, 16th July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

CHILDREN'S WORM TABLETS, KEATING'S.
THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PUGELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.
Prepared and sold in Tins, and Bales of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C., and retail by all Druggists in the World.
OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Package, without which none are genuine.
Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, for which a Prize Medal was awarded to the Producer at the International Exhibition, 1862.
KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—Unrivalled in exterminating Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bugs, Flies, Beetles, Cockroaches, and every description of Insect infesting Animals and Poultry, protects Clothes, &c., from Moths. ONLY INJURIOUS TO INSECT LIFE. See that the name of THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, is on every Packet. Sold by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

JACOB AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet Wool-dyed Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Regatta Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, as worn and in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Merino Drawers and Vests.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET,
BEGS respectfully to intimate that he has just received the latest BOOK OF FASHIONS, direct from Paris.
Also an assortment of the best FRENCH and ENGLISH Superfine Broad Cloths and Venetians of fine thin textures, and for Full Dress or light Morning Coats there is nothing more suitable for the climate in Bombay.
Black and Fancy Doeskins especially for Wedding outfits.
A choice variety of Silk mixed Woollen Cloths.
Mixed Lama Cloths, and French Merino Cloths.
A variety of Fancy Angolas and Heather mixed